

ARBITRATE WITH NICARAGUA

A TRIBUNAL TO SETTLE THE VENATIONOUS EMERY CLAIM.

President Zelaya Gives In on a Matter Which Came Near Severing Relations With This Country—Chances Better Now for Peace in Central America.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A protocol which provides for arbitration of the so-called Emery claim, a vexatious matter which has been pending between the United States and Nicaragua for about two years and a half, was signed to-night in the home of Secretary of State Knox.

The case has been the subject of two communications to the Nicaraguan Government which practically amounted to ultimatums. The State Department is greatly gratified over the settlement.

The protocol signed to-night provides for a tribunal of five members, two representing the United States, two Nicaraguans and the fifth to be chosen by the four representatives. If the four members representing the United States and Nicaragua are unable to agree on the fifth member the King of England will name the man.

The protocol was submitted to the Nicaraguan Government by Secretary of State Knox in April. At that time relations between the two countries were strained and the United States had recalled Mr. Gregory, the American chargé d'affaires at Managua.

A demand was made on the Nicaraguan Government for the immediate settlement of the case. Nicaragua apparently played for time, and finally sent word through the Nicaraguan Minister here that Pedro Gonzalez had been selected to come to Washington to enter into negotiations. After several weeks Mr. Gonzalez arrived and has been in conference with Mr. Knox and other officials of the State Department repeatedly for the last few days.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua at first showed no signs of yielding, and declared that in the original Emery concession there was specific provision for the arbitration of the case, and he preferred that the terms of the concession be followed. The Department of State, however, was firm, and finally Zelaya succumbed.

The adjustment of the Emery claim will do much toward making more friendly relations between Nicaragua and the United States, particularly as Zelaya will now in other ways that he realizes what his international obligations are, especially concerning the keeping of the peace in Central America.

The Emery claim grew out of a mahogany concession granted in 1898. The concession was to run for a term of years, in which the concessionaires were to pay the Nicaraguan Government certain sums of money and also a tax on logs taken from the country. The company enjoyed the privilege of bringing in all necessary working materials free of duty.

The terms of the concession provided that any dispute should be settled by arbitration by a tribunal of three members, one chosen by each side and the third by these two arbitrators. The company renounced its right to diplomatic recourse. In the summer of 1903 the company was accused by the Government of smuggling. The company, it was alleged, made improper use of the privilege to bring in working materials free of duty.

Upon the initiative of the Nicaraguans an arbitration tribunal was appointed in accordance with the terms of the concession. It worked over the case and decided that inasmuch as the company had paid taxes for three years in advance the concession could not be annulled. In July, 1904, Zelaya notified the concessionaires that he regarded the concession as annulled, and he directed his legal department to institute suit for money owed to the Government.

The court at Bluefields acted promptly and issued an attachment prohibiting further exportations. At this point the United States intervened. The State Department believed that an injustice had been done American interests and on December 15, 1906, the following note was sent by American Minister Merry to the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from my Government to make urgent and firm request that your Excellency's Government will settle the Emery company controversy by an international arbitration and that until a decision has been given thereby your Excellency's Government will refrain from any action which might prejudice the Emery company's right to resume its work under the concession as if no controversy existed."

Nicaragua was alarmed by this emphatic note and acceded to the demands of the United States. But when the negotiations for the arbitration came there was a division of opinion. The Emery company, through the State Department, only wanted the validity of the concession arbitrated but it also had a claim for damages.

Nicaragua contended that the concession had been in response to America's demand, restored, and that the clause in the concession providing for arbitration became active again. Nicaragua said she would arbitrate the general question but would not talk about damages. The State Department here held that the settlement of all claims, damages and otherwise, was what the arbitration was for and it stuck by this claim.

Thus the matter drifted along through President Roosevelt's administration. When President Taft took office and Mr. Knox became Secretary of State the matter was again taken up. More emphasis was regarded as necessary and demands were made upon Nicaragua for settlement. The State Department was in no mood to tolerate further delay. The conduct of Zelaya had been very irritating and drastic action was considered necessary. At this time Nicaragua showed great military activity and evidently had designs on other Central American republics. Mexico and the United States conferred together. When the situation became critical American and Mexican gunboats were sent to Nicaraguan waters to watch operations and to take an active part if Nicaraguan forces violated treaty obligations.

The State Department renewed its

demands and recalled Mr. Gregory. The treatment accorded this diplomat at Managua was regarded here as outrageous. His mail was tampered with and there was direct evidence that Zelaya's agents had tinkered with State Department cipher cables.

Señor Epinosa, the Nicaraguan Minister, called at the State Department and Mr. Knox explained to him that the Emery case must be arbitrated. He communicated with his Government. His first reply was unsatisfactory and of such a character that he did not wish to carry it back to the State Department, so he asked for further instructions and gave Managua more details as to the seriousness of the case. Nicaragua still held that the matter of damages should not be arbitrated. After a while, however, Señor Epinosa reappeared at the State Department and asked Secretary Knox if Nicaragua would be permitted to file a counter claim for damages if there was an international arbitration. Mr. Knox said that naturally Nicaragua would have that right.

With this point settled Nicaragua seemed more willing to proceed along the lines desired by the United States and Señor Gonzalez was sent north as an ex-Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission. He came to negotiate, and to-night a protocol was signed in which Nicaragua yields to the demands of the State Department.

The protocol signed to-night provides for a tribunal of five members, two representing the United States, two Nicaraguans and the fifth to be chosen by the four representatives. If the four members representing the United States and Nicaragua are unable to agree on the fifth member the King of England will name the man.

2 PER CENT. IN JULY.

Local Savings Banks Said to Have Declined to Sift to 4 Per Cent. Rate.

Savings banks throughout the city have decided, it was said yesterday, not to make any change in the rate of their interest payments next July. Last January an agitation for a reduction from 4 per cent. to 3½ was begun, and an official of a Brooklyn institution actually proposed a law prohibiting net savings banks from paying depositors more than 3½ per cent.

At the time the president of a leading East Side bank wrote around to all the savings institutions of the State to find out what they thought. While the local banks have taken no concerted or formal action the understanding is said to be general among them.

Had the proposed change been made it would have made a difference of about \$4,750,000 for the half year to local depositors, who hold 1,770,000 accounts, aggregating \$906,000,000.

In their correspondence the bankers frankly pointed out the disadvantages of allowing the 4 per cent. rate. Pressure of competition, it was shown, has led some of the smaller banks to pay the standard rate when in reality the disbursement in such amount was made at the expense of growth in their surplus reserve. Again the rate encouraged persons to deposit who were in reality well able to buy bonds, and these clients when panics come are the first to withdraw their money in order to buy securities cheap.

If the rate were cut, it was urged, the move would force this class of savings into its proper channels. Other bankers showed the difficulty of paying 4 per cent. with bonds and mortgages at their present prices.

In spite of these considerations it was the general opinion that the contemplated reduction would be too radical.

OLYMPIC GAMES FOR SWEDEN.

German Airship Craze Kills Interest in Completing Berlin Stadium.

Berlin, May 25.—The question of holding the Olympic Games here in 1912 has been settled in the negative, the city being practically no chance of completing the stadium in time. It will therefore be proposed at the conference of the Olympic committee to-morrow to hold the next games at Stockholm.

The delay in finishing the stadium here is ascribed to the indifference of the big German cities, which are all devoting their interest and subscriptions to building airship stations.

SHERIFF HOLDS STOPPANI.

Court in Orange County Refuses to Accept a Surety Company's Bond.

Newburgh, May 25.—Charles F. Stoppani, of the brokerage firm of Ennis & Stoppani, which is in bankruptcy, was before Justice Morschauer this afternoon to plead to the Orange county indictment against him for grand larceny. He was accompanied by his lawyer, and they had a \$10,000 bond of a surety company with which the Court refused to accept.

The District Attorney and the broker's lawyers agreed upon the amount, but the Court said that such bonds could not legally be accepted in criminal cases. The Court gave the lawyers time to look into the matter, and afterward declined to parole the prisoner and remanded him to the care of the Sheriff. Mr. Stoppani is now in charge of the Sheriff waiting for an individual bondsman, who is expected very soon.

Mr. Ennis is expected here to plead to-morrow.

UNIVERSITY CLUB SMUDGE.

Some Folks Mistake Chimney Burnout for a Fire at John D. Rockefeller's.

A boy passing the University Club, at Fifth street and Fifth avenue, last night saw flames shooting out of one of the club chimneys and turned in an alarm. Battalion Chief Kane and his men borrowed salt from the club kitchen and made quick work of the blaze.

Considerable smoke got in at the windows of the upper stories, but it did no damage. The club, however, is out \$50, which is the fine you have to pay if your chimney gets on fire, the supposition being that it will go on quietly smoking if kept clean.

Near the clubhouse are the residences of John D. Rockefeller, Chauncey Dewey, H. McK. Twombly and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. There is a fire plug in front of John D. Rockefeller's house, at West Fifty-fourth street, opposite the club, and the first engine to arrive hooked up there. This started a rumor that Mr. Rockefeller's house was on fire, and police reserves were called out to handle the crowd that came to see it burn.

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MAY ARBITRATE R. R. STRIKE

ALL TRAINS LIKELY TO BE RUNNING AGAIN IN 24 HOURS.

Expected That Gov. Smith's Suggestion That the Matter Be Left to Six Georgians Will Be Accepted—Labor Commissioner Neill on the Ground.

ATLANTA, May 25.—Arbitration was the keynote of the Georgia Railroad strike situation to-day, and as a result of the many conferences held during the afternoon and evening it now looks like the strike is near an end, and it is confidently expected that trains will resume their schedules within forty-eight hours and possibly earlier.

Commissioner of Labor Neill arrived in Atlanta about 6 o'clock this afternoon, and shortly afterward was in conference with General Manager Scott of the Georgia road at the Piedmont Hotel. The conference lasted for over an hour, but no statement was given out by Scott when it was over.

Then Commissioner Neill called on Second Vice-President Ball of Toronto, who leads the strikers, and held a consultation with him.

The impression prevails that while Neill's friendly offices will prove of value in bringing the two sides together the actual work of arbitration will be left to a board of six Georgians, as suggested by Gov. Hoke Smith.

The Governor proposed that each side appoint three prominent Georgians to act as a board of mediation, before which the strikers and the road should appear and present their sides of the situation.

Ball accepted and appointed John Lee, president of the farmers' union; Congressman Hardwick, and Judge Horace Holden of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

The first two accepted, but Judge Holden declined, saying that the case might come into the Supreme Court and then he would be disqualified.

It is understood that Mr. Scott made persistent efforts to-day to reach ex-Gov. Norther, and it is believed that he wants him to be one of the road's arbitrators. Scott has been adverse to settling the strike in this way, but the directors of his road to-day, it is said, urged this course upon him.

In the afternoon a conference was held at the Capital City Hotel. Attorney-General John H. General Manager Scott, Sanders McDaniel, one of the Atlanta attorneys for the road, and Major Cummings, who also represents the road. After it was over Gov. Smith and Attorney-General Hart expressed themselves as gratified with the progress made, and as feeling more confident than ever that the strike soon would be settled.

According to the strikers, Gov. Smith is in sympathy with their cause. Last night at a strikers' meeting the president of the local union declared that before the strike began he went to the Governor, Mayor Maddox of Atlanta and others and stated the cause of the firemen. He says they all declared the firemen's cause just and their demands reasonable.

No trains have been running for eighty hours, and the people along the route of the Georgia, who are without other means of getting their mail and provisions and other necessities, are suffering. Atlanta and Augusta post offices are badly congested by the immense amount of mail which cannot be sent out.

HELP UP THE NASHVILLE.

Lachine Canal Engineer Enforces His Own Idea of a Treaty—Backs Down Later.

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 25.—There was great excitement along the waterfront here to-day when the United States ship Nashville, an obsolete cruiser of the United States Navy, steamed into port on her way to the Great Lakes, where she will be used as a training ship for the Illinois Naval Reserve.

When the Nashville attempted to poke her nose into the first lock of the Lachine Canal Major H. R. Lordly, chief engineer of the canal, and the dockmaster refused to open the gates on the ground that the presence of the Nashville on the upper boundary waters between the United States and Canada would directly contravene the treaty between the two countries. They based their action on the ground that they had not been notified from Ottawa that permission had been obtained from the Canadian Government for the vessel to pass through.

Capt. Purdy of the Nashville had all the papers and credentials necessary for Washington and said Washington had already obtained the necessary permission from the Dominion. He also pointed out that the vessel was unarmed, but it was said later that he intended to take on his guns, which are being sent overland, at Buffalo.

Finally, through the intervention of Mr. Bradley, the United States Consul here, and an exchange of telegrams with Ottawa, the misunderstanding was straightened out, and the Nashville proceeded on her way this afternoon.

The arrangement between the United States and Great Britain as to armed vessels on the Great Lakes dates back to 1817. It provides that no armed vessels of more than 100 tons burden and armed with no weapon more powerful than an 18 inch gun shall be maintained on the Lakes.

The Canadians so far have nothing but small fishery protection cruisers on the Great Lakes. Since the close of the Spanish-American war the United States has sent four comparatively modern and powerful war vessels to the Great Lakes, the Nashville being the fifth.

PETROSINO INFORMER KILLED.

New Mafia Mystery in Sicily—Two Peasants Also Murdered.

ROME, May 25.—A man of the name of Lamattina, a notorious scoundrel, was shot from behind and killed last night near Monreale. He was temporarily taken into custody at the time Detective Petrosino of New York was murdered at Palermo, being suspected of complicity in the crime.

Subsequently he was released because he gave information to the police. Because of this his murder is ascribed to the Mafia's vengeance.

Almost at the same time two peasants were returning to their homes from work were shot at Palermo. One of them was killed and the other wounded seriously. There is no trace of the murderers in either of these cases.

THINKS HE CAN PHOTOGRAPH SOUND.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Prof. Dayton C. Miller of the Case School of Applied Sciences here says he has discovered a means of photographing sound. By the use of his newly perfected device he believes it will be possible to distinguish in films the difference between the tones of a human voice and the tones of a musical instrument.

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MRS. DEL DRAGO SETTLES.

Transfers to Her Daughter Much Realty of Brewer Schmidt's Estate.

Before Josephine Schmidt, owner of the Lion Brewery, married last Saturday Giovanni del Drago, a younger son of the princely Roman house of that name, she had arranged to settle out of court the litigation with her daughter, Pauline Schmidt Murray, wife of Hugh Murray, who sued her for an accounting of the father's estate. On Monday there were recorded transfers to the daughter of the dwelling at 988 Fifth avenue and a quarter interest in twenty-six parcels of real estate, among which are the southeast corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, 18 and 20 Cortlandt street, 411 and 413 Broadway, the southwest corner of Ninth avenue and Fifty-second street and the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-second street.

In the settlement of the suit Mrs. del Drago was represented by John E. Parsons and the daughter by John C. Spooner. The full terms of the settlement have not been made public.

In the papers which were filed in January, 1908, Mrs. Murray set forth that her mother had wrongfully obtained entire control of the estate of August Schmidt, the father, who died in 1882, and that Pauline had been so ordered that Mrs. Murray would get only a few hundred thousand dollars out of the estate, which was valued at several millions.

The Lion Brewery alone is valued at \$5,000,000 and there was much other real estate. When the suit was begun it was described as a friendly suit, but the terms used in the papers were anything but friendly. August Schmidt left a will by which he made his widow the sole executrix, with power to act as she saw fit until her two daughters were of age. Josephine Schmidt at the time was 35 and Pauline 15. Pauline Schmidt Murray alleged that she had never had an accounting from her mother.

FIGHT FOR A HAPLESS BOY.

Man Who Dives and Saves Him Is Almost Drowned Himself.

Edward Goodman, 13 years old, of 441 East Eighty-sixth street, chased a ball too near the edge of the dock at Eighty-sixth street and the East River yesterday afternoon and fell in. The boy got a grip on the boy and he was fifty feet out and had gone down twice when Charles Bush of 210 East Seventy-third street heard his cries.

Bush dived in without even removing his coat, got the boy and began the fight back to the dock. Policeman Mara of the East Eighty-eighth street station was ready on the dock with a rope. Bush had only strength enough left to fasten the rope under his arms, but the policeman and two dock laborers proved equal to hoisting up the double burden.

Dr. Ramsdell of the Presbyterian Hospital pumped the boy out and gave Bush a restorative. He took them both to the hospital to recover from drinking too much salt water.

BITES A POLICEMAN.

Negro Whom Girls Complained Of Objects to Being Arrested—Crowd Claws Him.

A six foot West Indian negro who was annoying young women at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street last night bit Policeman E. J. Norton of the traffic squad on the cheek when the policeman arrested him. Thereupon a crowd set upon the negro and beat him. Three of his teeth were knocked out.

Girls from the shops in the neighborhood had complained of the negro. When Norton told him to move away the negro replied that if Norton were in Nassau he would know better than to speak to a colored man and ended by cursing the policeman.

Norton then arrested him and was starting across Thirty-third street when the negro snapped at Norton and fastened his teeth in the policeman's right cheek. Norton, clubless, tried to fight off the man with his fists but was unable to do so until a policeman came and gave the negro a rap over the head. Four policemen surrounded the negro and tried to get him to the Tenderloin station house, but the crowd kept pecking at him. The negro's clothes were torn when he finally was landed in a cell.

The prisoner, said he was Charles Henry, 20 years old, of 133 West Twenty-sixth street. He was charged with felonious assault for biting the policeman and with disorderly conduct for speaking to the girls.

RAN AWAY FROM HER BOOKS.

A Very Hungry Little Girl Tells of a Month in the Streets.

"I am very tired and hungry," said a very pretty but very dirty faced little girl last night to Policeman John Moyné at Seventh avenue and Twentieth street. She said she had been in the streets a month and was very hungry. She said she had been in the streets a month and was very hungry. She said she had been in the streets a month and was very hungry.

The girl said that her father died a year ago and her mother a month later. "Before papa died I was a globetrotter," she said. "He took me to Boston and to Niagara Falls and away down South to Baltimore. So you see it was hard for me to stay in and study all the time when other little girls were at play."

Florence was sent to the Children's Society and the Brooklyn police were instructed to see her aunt and tell her that Florence was in New York.

CANT RUN OVER DUCKER.

Ironworker Under Street Car Grabs a Bar and Saves Himself.

When George Ducker, a sixty-year-old ironworker of 845 Amsterdam avenue, was knocked down by a southbound surface car at 101st street and Amsterdam avenue early last evening he clutched the crossbars beneath the front platform and held on until the car was stopped.

When the motorman got down he found that Ducker was so tightly wedged in that he couldn't move. The repair wagon was called and after the car had been jacked up Patrick Grace, the motorman, climbed under and helped him to get out.

Ducker got to his feet, shook himself and found that there were no bones broken. His hands were scraped and his legs were bruised, but the ironworker said he was used to that.

William Cappel of 227 West Twenty-fifth street, was knocked down by a taxicab on Broadway in front of the Hotel Breslin last night. He was jammed under the working gear, but when the car had been lifted and Cappel taken to the New York Hospital he was found to be only cut and bruised a little. The chauffeur, William C. Messersmith, was locked up on an assault charge.

IN AN ELEVATOR'S CLUTCH

WOMAN HELD FAST AN HOUR TILL FIRE AXES FREE HER.

Mrs. Margaret Coe, Undertaking to Run the Car Herself in the Chesterfield, Is Caught Between It and the Wall—Consolous Until She Was Rescued.

Mrs. Margaret Coe was caught yesterday afternoon between the roof of an elevator and the ironwork below the fourth floor in the Chesterfield, an apartment house in which she and her husband live at 274 West Nineteenth street. Two firemen with axes and claw tools worked for an hour before they could release her. She was conscious all the time and told them where to direct their strokes to relieve the severest pressure. When they lifted her out she fainted.

At a few minutes before 5 o'clock Mrs. Coe entered the house and found the door of the elevator open. She entered the car and waited for the boy to take her up to her apartment. Edgar Cardin, the hallboy, was busy in the telephone booth and Mrs. Coe evidently got tired of waiting. She took hold of the cable and started the car upward. When it reached the fourth floor she tried to stop it, but the car after halting began to descend. Mrs. Coe, frightened at that, gripped the cable and held on. She was swung off her feet, with her back to the door.

The outward swing which the cable gave to her body was enough to loosen her grasp. As the car quivered and stopped she was thrust into the narrow gap between wall and elevator and pinned against the grill work above the third floor door. The roof of the car struck her across the hips and her feet dangled in the elevator.

Her screams reached the janitress, Mrs. Morin, who sent a maid to Hook and Ladder Company 12, in West Twentieth street. When Firemen William Kelly and Patrick Mulroy got there they found Mrs. Coe resting her head and arms on the roof of the elevator and making the best of it. They saw at once that if the elevator was started she would be squeezed to death, and so they began to rip out the grillwork from the third floor. They worked with caution. When the ironwork was partly removed the crossbar above the elevator door was unsecured and then moved away.

Meanwhile Dr. McClure had answered a call to New York Hospital and four other physicians from the neighborhood had arrived. The woman's husband, William S. Coe, reached the house a short time before the work was finished, and he helped the doctors keep up her courage.

When the framework had been broken and the front of the car splintered by the firemen's tools they were able to bring her to the floor and carry her into her apartment. Twenty minutes later she regained consciousness and refused to go to a hospital. She had sustained no serious injury on the left arm and thigh, but last night her husband said she was doing well.

WALKING RECORD FOR MARINES.

Two Captains Cover the Prescribed 50 Miles in 14 1-2 Hours.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Two officers of the United States Marine Corps stationed at the Washington barracks completed yesterday the fifty mile walk prescribed for all officers of the Marine Corps in one instead of three days, as is allowed by the regulations for the walking test.

They were Capt. H. R. Lay and Mason Gulick. They walked from Frederick, Md., to the Washington barracks in this city, a distance of fifty-one miles, in about fourteen and a half hours. This walking trip establishes a record in the corps which will probably remain unbroken for some months.

Capt. Henry Leonard and Lieut. E. L. Bigger, who are stationed at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., completed a similar walking test in one day of fifteen hours of actual walking time, which was the best previous record.

SCRANTON FLIER WRECKED.

Whole Train Derailed and Overturned One Man Hurt.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 25.—Train No. 23 of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, known as the Scranton flier, running between New York and Scranton, was derailed at Slate Dam, fifteen miles above this city, to-night, but none of the passengers in the six coaches was injured.

The smoker was the first to leave the rails and was overturned and the five passenger coaches behind were thrown on their sides. The tender also left the rails, but the locomotive remained on the tracks.

Only the conductor, A. R. Bennetts of Scranton, was injured, and he escaped with a few slight scratches. The train was slowing up for a bad curve when the accident occurred. No cause is assigned by railroad officials for the wreck.

WALKER IMPROPERLY REMOVED.

Says the Jury, but the City Will Carry the Case Up.

William H. Walker, who has been suing for reinstatement as Superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings of Manhattan, from which place he was removed by Borough President Ahearn, won part of his fight yesterday when a jury before Supreme Court Justice Traux decided that Ahearn's contention that Walker was not the head of a properly constituted bureau and was therefore subject to summary dismissal was not correct. The jury also decided that Walker is entitled to \$11,042.16 as two years back salary.

If the reinstatement is sustained by the higher courts, where the case will be carried immediately, it will mean the ousting of John R. Voorhis, the present incumbent.

VANDERBILT BLACK PEARLS.

Valued Jewels Stolen From Alfred G. in London Recovered and Valet in Jail.

LONDON, May 25.—A black pearl scarf pin and black pearl studs that were stolen from Alfred G. Vanderbilt's residence in Park lane last month have been recovered and the thief has been arrested. He is a discharged valet of the name of Cox.

The prisoner will be arraigned in the police court to-morrow. Mr. Vanderbilt prized the jewels for their associations more than for their intrinsic value, which is about \$5,000.

NEW QUESTION TO ALIENS.

Do You Belong to a Union That Forbids You to Join the Militia?

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has incorporated a new question into the list he now asks candidates for final papers in citizenship. The question is, "Are you a member of or affiliated with any organization that forbids joining the United States Army or the State Militia?" All the answers given in court yesterday to this question were in the negative.

Judge Lacombe declined to state specifically why he had introduced the new question, but the reason for it is obviously the outgrowth from the recent agitation in labor organizations against joining the armed forces of the country.

Among the new citizens sworn in yesterday were three French nuns and Thomas Hamilton, an actor, who said he played in the original production of "Shore Acres."

HIS 6 FEET 6 1-4.

A Bogus Fireman Is Undone by His Excessive Stature.

A man 6 feet 6½ inches tall armed with a fireman's badge went to a moving picture show in West 135th street last night and gained admission. Some one told Battalion Chief Root, and Root went to look at the biggest fireman.

"That's no fireman, that's a water tower," said Root. He caused the man's arrest.

The prisoner said that while the badge was not his it belonged to his brother, a member of the crew of Truck 13. The tall man said he was Robert Milash, an actor, of 114 West 139th street.

He was locked up at Police Headquarters.

MORE TWO HOUR TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning May 27. Leave New York 6:30 A. M., 11:35 and 2:30 P. M. Weekdays; other changes. New time table of agents on and after May 28.—Ad.

NEW GUESS AT THE EARTH'S AGE

Radio-activity Adds a Few Million Years or No to Geologic Time.

LONDON, May 25.—The perennial problem of the age of the world has received a new contribution based on the antiquity of radio-active minerals. Geologists figured some time ago the age of the earth at least 230,000,000 years, and the estimate held until mathematical physicists computed that the sun itself had not existed more than 115,000,000.

The discovery of radium and the theories of radio-activity seem to be going to reestablish the geologists' contention. Lord Rayleigh's son, R. J. Strutt, who is already an eminent scientist, announces as the result of a recent experiment with a chunk of thorinite, containing helium, that the latter could not have accumulated in less than 240,000,000 years.

Experiments on a larger scale which are now going on will probably lead to an extension of this time.

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NEW QUESTION TO ALIENS.

Do You Belong to a Union That Forbids You to Join the Militia?

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has incorporated a new question into the list he now asks candidates for final papers in citizenship. The question is, "Are you a member of or affiliated with any organization that forbids joining the United States Army or the State Militia?" All the answers given in court yesterday to this question were in the negative.

Judge Lacombe declined to state specifically why he had introduced the new question, but the reason for it is obviously the outgrowth from the recent agitation in labor organizations against joining the armed forces of the country.

Among the new citizens sworn in yesterday were three French nuns and Thomas Hamilton, an actor, who said he played in the original production of "Shore Acres."

HIS 6 FEET 6 1-4.

A Bogus Fireman Is Undone by His Excessive Stature.

A man 6 feet 6½ inches tall armed with a fireman's badge went to a moving picture show in West 135th street last night and gained admission. Some one told Battalion Chief Root, and Root went to look at the biggest fireman.

"That's no fireman, that's a water tower," said Root. He caused the man's arrest.

The prisoner said that while the badge was not his it belonged to his brother, a member of the crew of Truck 13. The tall man said he was Robert Milash, an actor, of 114 West 139th street.

He was locked up at Police Headquarters.